

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MARILYN CORNELIUS,

Plaintiff,

v.

INDEPENDENT HEALTH,

Defendant.

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**DECISION AND ORDER  
DENYING MOTION TO  
APPOINT COUNSEL**

11-CV-00697(A)(M)

Before me are plaintiff's motions for appointment of counsel [11, 13].<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff, commenced this employment discrimination action against defendant, her former employer, for harassment, retaliation, and constructive termination as a result of her race. Complaint [1]. She has been granted *in forma pauperis* status [3]. Plaintiff moves for appointment of counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915(e), arguing that "this case requires a legal professional which I am not" [11].

There is no constitutional right to appointed counsel in civil cases. However, under 28 U.S.C. §1915(e), the court may appoint counsel to assist indigent litigants. See, e.g., Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Charles W. Sears Real Estate, Inc., 865 F. 2d 22, 23 (2d Cir. 1988). The decision as to whether or not to assign counsel lies clearly within the court's discretion. See In re Martin-Trigona, 737 F. 2d 1254, 1260 (2d Cir. 1984). The factors to be considered include the following: (1) whether the indigent's claims seem likely to be of substance; (2) whether the indigent is able to investigate the crucial facts concerning his claim; (3) whether conflicting evidence implicating the need for cross-examination will be the major

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<sup>1</sup>

Bracketed references are to the CM/ECF docket entries.

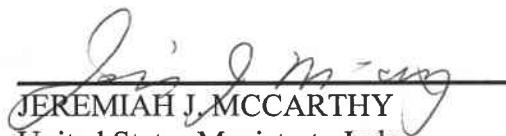
proof presented to the fact finder; (4) whether the indigent has the ability to present the case; (5) whether the legal issues involved are complex; and (6) whether there are any special reasons why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination. *See Hodge v. Police Officers*, 802 F.2d 58, 61-62 (2d Cir. 1986); *Carmona v. United States Bureau of Prisons*, 243 F. 3d 629, 632 (2d Cir. 2001).

Having considered these factors, I conclude that appointment of counsel is not warranted at this time. Since the case is still at an early stage, the merit (or lack thereof) of plaintiff's claims is difficult to assess. Moreover, plaintiff has not shown that she is incapable of investigating the facts of this case or conducting discovery. Therefore, plaintiff's motions for appointment of counsel are denied, without prejudice to her ability to re-apply for appointment of counsel at a later stage of the case.

However, at this time, it remains plaintiff's responsibility to retain an attorney or to prosecute this action *pro se*. 28 U.S.C. §1654. In order to assist plaintiff in pursuing this case *pro se*, the clerk of the court is directed to send plaintiff the court's booklet entitled "Pro Se Litigation Guidelines".

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: January 11, 2012



JEREMIAH J. MCCARTHY  
United States Magistrate Judge